

The COMPASS is published every Monday morning, by Haver J. Seaman, at \$2.00 per annum if paid strictly in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

Office in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment. "COMPASS PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

D. McConaughy,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Butler's drug and book store, Chateaufort street.) AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims, and all Warrants and Claims, at all times, and at lowest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '83.

Law Partnership.
W. A. DUNCAN & J. H. WHITE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to them, including the procuring of Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other claims against the United States and State Governments.
Office in North West Corner of Diamond, Gettysburg, Penn.,
April 2, 1863.

A. J. Cover,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Falmouth and Union streets, Gettysburg, Pa.
Sept. 5, 1863.

Edward B. Buehler,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Neely,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, -Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.
Gettysburg, April 6, 1863.

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's
OFFICE and Dispensing, S. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Freshyrian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.
Nov. 30, 1863.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.
Has his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Pickens's store, where those wishing to have any Dental work performed are respectfully invited to call. Respects Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Keary, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baughner, D. D., Rev. Paul M. Jones, Prof. M. L. Stever.
Gettysburg, April 14, '63.

Dr. D. S. Puffer,
A BAPTIST MINISTER, Adams county, continues the practice of his profession in all its branches, and would respectfully invite all persons afflicted with any kind of standing disease to call and consult him.
Oct. 2, 1864.

Removals.
The undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, where those who have completed the removal of their remains are respectfully invited to have them removed. Removals made with promptness, terms low, and no effort spared to please.
PETER THOMAS,
Keeper of the Cemetery.

The Great Discovery
Osteoarthritis, Rheumatism, and Chronic Inflammation can be cured by using H. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATISM TREATMENT. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and grocers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Whitehall and Beall's Drug Store, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnishes, Spices, Paints, etc., etc., bottles, Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c. A. D. B. Miller is the Agent in Gettysburg for H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Treatment.
[June 3, 1861.]

Hardware and Groceries.
The subscribers have just received from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of:
BUILDING MATERIALS,
CAMPBELL'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &c.
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c. There is no article included in the above list that is not sold above but what can be had at this Store. Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to suit you for cash as any house out of the city.
JOHN B. DANER,
DAVID ZIEGLER,
Gettysburg, May 16, 1864.

Grain and Produce.
HAYING taken the large and commodious Warehouse recently occupied by Frank Hersh, Esq.

NEW OXFORD.
We are prepared to pay the highest prices for all kinds of PRODUCE. Also, sell the lowest prices, LUMBER, COAL, and GROCERIES, of every description.
A. P. MYERS & WIERMAN,
New Oxford, Aug. 16, 1863.

Young Men
AND OLD MEN, do not allow your mothers and your wives to wear out their precious lives over the old Wash-burn longer, but like true men and benefactors, present them with an EXCELSION WASH-BURN, and instead of sorrow and cross, and weeping days, depend upon it, cheerful faces will greet you.
TYSON BROTHERS, Gettysburg, Pa.
Dec. 14, 1863.

Battle-field Views.
A FULL set of our Photographic Views of the Battle-field of Gettysburg, form a splendid gift for the Holidays. The finest yet published can be seen at the Excelsior Gallery, TYSON BROTHERS, Gettysburg.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS
of distinguished individuals, including a number of our prominent Generals, and the old hero John L. Burns, for sale at the counter of the Excelsior Gallery, Gettysburg.
TYSON BROTHERS.

Western Lands.
THE subscriber has some valuable WESTERN LANDS, which he will make for one or more FARMS in this country. The lands are well located, and very desirable for farming. For particulars, apply to JACOB REINHOLD, Gettysburg, April 3, 1865.



A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLER.
47th Year.
GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, MAY 29, 1865.
No. 36.

Public Sale
OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of John Rhee, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the Mansion property of said decedent, in Carroll's Tract, Hamiltonian township, Adams county, about two miles from Fairfield, on the public road from Carrolltown, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of MAY, 1865, the following personal property of said decedent, as follows:
1 Valuable Young HORSE, 4 Sheep, 1 good Threshing Machine, excellent Winnowing Mill, Wagon, Sleigh, Saddle, Harness, 2 good Harness, 2 pair Saddle Bags, Grain Drill, Straw Cutter, Forks, Digging Iron, Shovel, Spade, Axe, Mattock, Grain Cradle, Ladder, 3 Wheel Sticks, Saddle and Bridle, Eight-day Clock and Case, Rocking Chair, Bedstead, Bed and Redding, Parlor Stove, Side-board, Corner Cupboard, Grain in the ground, Hay, Oats, and other articles.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by.

ELIZABETH ANDREWS,
JAMES MARSHALL,
Executors.

Herbst's Line Still Running.
CHANGE OF DEPOT.—The undersigned running a line of FREIGHT CARS from Gettysburg to Baltimore every week. He is prepared to convey freight, either way, in any quantity. He will attend, if desired, to the making of purchases in the city, and delivering the goods procured at Gettysburg. His office now runs to the Warehouse of STEVENSON & SONS, 125 North Howard street, (near Franklin) Baltimore, where freight will be received at any time. He invites the attention of the public to his line, assuring them that he will spare no effort to accommodate all who may patronize him.
Having purchased the building and lot on the Northeast corner of Railroad and North Washington streets, Gettysburg, he has established place of business there, where he attends those having anything to do in his line to call.
He purchased as heretofore.
SAMUEL HERBST,
April 23, 1865.

Moro Phillips' GENUINE IMPROVED SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
FOR SALE AT FRANKLIN'S DEPOTS, No. 27 N. Front Street, Philadelphia, and No. 14 Bow's Wharf, BALTIMORE.
The subscriber begs leave to inform Dealers and Consumers that he is now prepared to furnish FINEST PHILADELPHIA GENUINE IMPROVED SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, in any quantities.
The universal satisfaction this article has given during the past four years, has so increased the demand that he has been compelled to greatly enlarge his capacity for its manufacture, and has been induced to establish a branch house in the city of Baltimore. I trust that it will be able to fill all orders during the season, and to meet the demand.
Discount to Dealers.
For sale by W. E. BITTLE & CO., and McCURDY & DIEHL, Gettysburg.
MORO PHILLIPS,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.
Mar. 20, 1865.

Cannon's MARBLE WORKS.
South-east Corner of the Diamond and Baltimore street, nearly opposite the Star Office, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Every description of work executed in the best style of the art.
April 17, 1865.

Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of JACOB NORRICK, late of Gettysburg, deceased, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them to the undersigned, residing in the same place.
CATHERINE NORRICK, Executrix.

Also, persons claiming themselves to be indebted to the late firm of NORRICK, MARTIN, or having claims against the same, will please call immediately for settlement, and save costs, as the books are in the hands of A. J. COHEN, Esq., for collection.
April 17, 1865.

I. K. Stauffer, WATCHMAKER & JEWELER, No. 148 North SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
An assortment of WATCHES, SILVER, SILVER & PLATED WARE, constantly on hand. SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS! Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.
Dec. 12, 1864.

Piano Fortes.
CHARLES M. STIEFF, MANUFACTURER OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES, Manufactory 103, 105 & 107 Franklin Street, No. 7 North Liberty Street, Baltimore. Constantly a large number of PIANOS of my own Manufacture on hand, with the Full Iron Frame and Over-strung. Every Instrument warranted for five years, with the privilege of exchange within twelve months if not entirely satisfied.
Second-hand Pianos always on hand at prices from \$30 to \$200.
Baltimore, Sept. 5, 1864. ly 3m

Revenue Stamps.
OF any denomination constantly on hand and for sale at the First National Bank of Gettysburg. GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.
Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1864.

Notice to Tax-payers.
THE County Commissioners take this method of informing the Tax-payers of Adams county that the State Authorities no longer allow abatement for early payment of State Taxes—but add five per cent. to the quota of each county that does not pay by the 1st of August. The Commissioners therefore give notice that in order to meet this demand, Tax-payers throughout this county will be expected to pay on or before the 15TH DAY OF JULY NEXT—otherwise five per cent. must be added by the Collectors in all cases.
By order of Commissioners,
J. M. WALTER, Clerk.
April 24, 1865.

BROWN SUGARS, from 14 to 18 cents, at FARMSTOCKS.
CALICOES, as low as 12 cents, at FARMSTOCKS.
BROWN AND BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 12 and 15 cents, at FARMSTOCKS.

POETRY.

GOD BLESS THE FLOW.
Who are the truly great?
Minions of pomp and state,
Who the true know?
Give us hard hands and free,
Cutlures of mind and true;
Best friends of liberty.
God bless the flow!

Then to the field, ye brave!
To the battle, ye brave!
From our life's flow,
Went, with its rutilant train,
File from the cultured plain;
To you, ye might and main—
God bless the flow!

Now lay the furrow deep,
On vale and hill-side steep—
As hope ye sow,
Trusting that mother earth
Gives to the seed its birth—
Sing ye in strains of worth—
God bless the flow!

Then when the harvest comes,
Fleety through our loved home,
To the threshing floor,
Loud about the reaper's trail,
While o'er the fertile plain,
Rich waves the golden grain—
God bless the flow!

Wreathes for our country,
Green as the vale's flow—
To the battle, ye brave!
There is the noblest worth—
There is the brightest end—
While they their calling heed—
God bless the flow!

MISCELLANY.

FORTUNE TELLING.
Some young persons once applied to an old woman, who, among the vulgar and ignorant, had gained much celebrity in this line; to each, of course, she had something to say; but to one she said, "I have been very soon to leave this world of trouble."

After promising with a great deal of nonsense, she informed her that she would never be married, but that she would live in great splendor for a period, but after all she was "nobody," she would die poor and miserable.

Miss B., whilst with her companions showed very little sign of anxiety; but the moment she was left to her own reflections, one may guess the effect of such a harangue on a virtuous but weak mind.

Her lover quickly perceived this change, endeavored to learn the cause of it; but finding his inquiries ineffectual, as also any efforts of his to rouse her to an explanation of her behaviour, which became more distant and, doubting the sincerity of her affection, he, in the course of a little time, discarded her altogether.

The young lady, perceiving herself deserted by the only man she could ever love, and deprecating that she had fulfilled the prophecy so far, the rest might as well be future lot, continued to drag on a now weary existence, and at length, in a fit of despair, she committed suicide.

One morning, at the usual hour, her family finding that she did not appear, sent to inquire the cause, when she was found lying dead in her bed, having the night before taken two ounces of laudanum to effect her purpose. On the toilet was found a note, denouncing the particular reasons for committing so shocking an act, of which the preceding account is the outline.

Thus perished an innocent and lovely girl, in the flower of youth, through the influence of fortune telling; but giving, at the same time, the flattest contradiction to the prophecy against her.

GENERAL JACKSON'S MOTTO.
"Think before you act, but when the time for action comes, stop thinking!" This is the true doctrine. Many men fail in life and go down to the grave with hopes blasted and prospects of happiness unrealized, because they did not stop to think upon this motto. Nothing so prepares a man for action as thought; but nothing so unfits a man for action. Better by far adopt some course and pursue it energetically, even though it may not be the best, than to keep constantly thinking without action.

Go ahead! ought to be printed in every young man's hat, and read until it becomes a part of his nature, until he can act upon his judgment, and not be turned from his course by every wind of interested advice. In conclusion, we would say, "Think before you act; but when the time for action comes, stop thinking!"

Wonders of Geology.—More than nine thousand different kinds of animals have been changed into stone. The races or genera of more than half of these are now extinct, not being at present known in a living state. From the remains of some of these ancient animals, they must have been larger than any living animals now known upon the face of the earth. The Megatherium, (Great Beast) says Buckland, from a skeleton nearly perfect, in the Museum at Madrid, was perfectly colossal. With head and neck six feet in height, its legs and feet exhibit those of the armadillo and the anteater. Its fore feet were a yard in length and more than twelve inches wide, terminated by gigantic claws. Its thigh bone was nearly three times as thick as that of the elephant, and its tail nearest the body was six feet in circumference. Its tusks were admirably fitted for cutting vegetable substances, and its general structure and strength were intended to fit it for digging in the ground for roots, on which it principally fed.

Good Advice.—If the body is tired, rest; if the brain is tired, sleep. If the bowels are loose, lie down in a warm bed and remain there, and eat nothing until you feel well. If an action of the bowels does not occur at the usual hour, eat not an atom until they do so, at least for thirty-six hours; meanwhile drink largely of cold water or hot tea, exercise in the open air to the extent of a gentle perspiration, and keep this up all things are righted; this one suggestion, if practiced, would save myriads of lives every year, both in the city and the country. The best medicines in the world are warmth, abundance and repose.

A FIELD OF BLOOD.

The soil of Bladensburg, Maryland, has a bloody record. It has been the scene of many reeking murders in days passed. One who visits the place now will find the field green with verdure, and here and there, flowers spring from the sod which a few years since was trampled by the feet of men arrayed in deadly hostility. Here, on a beautiful grassy plot, surrounded by trees, forms made after the image of God came to insult nature and defy heaven.

In 1814, Edward Hopkins was killed here in a duel. This seems to have been the first of these fashionable murders on this desecrated ground.

In 1819, A. Mason, a United States Senator from Virginia, fought with his father-in-law, John McCarty, here. McCarty was averse to fighting, and thought there was no necessity for it; but Mason would fight. McCarty named muskets loaded with buck shot, and so agreed to fight; they would hit heads if they fell on their faces. This was changed by the seconds to loading with bullets, and taking twelve feet as the distance. Mason was killed instantly, and McCarty, who had his collar bone broken, still lives with his father-in-law in Georgetown.

In 1820, Commodore Deatur was killed here in a duel with Clark of the Treasury Department, named Gibson. The latter was not hurt.

In 1826, Henry Clay fought his second duel with John Randolph, just across the Potomac, as Randolph preferred to die, if not at Virginia soil, the latter refused to fight. Clay shot and then fired his pistol in the air. This was in accordance with a declaration made to Mr. Benton, who spoke to Randolph of a call the evening before on Mr. Clay, and alluded to the quiet sleep of his child and the repose of the mother.

The general feeling was that Randolph would not fight. He was sent, with Randolph, to seek out the facts, and report them to the authorities. Not finding any conspiracy, rather than his mission should fail, he set out to manufacture one, or was thought to have done so; which belief was the occasion of a party general expression of British opinion, looking upon the honesty of such practices, and the honor of those who permit themselves to be made the instruments in carrying them into execution.

Men of any rank and station who had counseled Mr. Clark, or co-operated with him, hastened to deny his faith in their integrity, and to disavow the charge of success to cheer them on. Surely, then, when the "current of events" runs so strongly in our favor, we who believe in the doctrines of Jefferson, of Jackson, and Monroe—who believe that the hopes of the country are based upon the faith of their integrity, and the principles, will not fail to do our duty.

Let us to work, then—an hour's labor now is worth a week's effort just on the verge of an election.—Watchman.

STOOL-PIGEONING.
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A SIGNIFICANT SPEECH.
A delegation of colored men recently called upon President Johnson, who received them with a short address, in the course of which he remarked:
"It is a sad condition of the responsibility which persons who reside in the slave States have to take on the subject of emancipation, from those who reside out of them. It is very easy for men who live beyond their borders, to get up sympathy, and talk about the condition of the colored people, when they know nothing about it. Their great sympathy is not reduced to practice."

What a cruel commentary upon the philanthropy of Garrison and Greeley and Phillips and Smith and Beecher and Cheever and Abby Kelly Foster and Anna Dickinson! How sad, when we hear of a young man, who has been in the New England here as you haven't listened to since the hanging of John Brown!

The Church vs. the Theatre.—Rev. D. W. C. Huntington, of Rochester, in a funeral sermon in the M. E. Church on the 19th inst., speaking in high terms of Mr. Lincoln's anti-slavery policy, said that "the Chief Magistrate had no possible business in the theatre," and that "no man has a right to say but that his presence there was a flagrant infraction of the proprieties, and a perversion of the influence of his high position." Surely the "church" ought to hold its peace, both as regards the "proprieties" of life and the stage. While the histrionic profession has been, with the good of the country, to be promoted by the theatre, they have been, far in advance of the latter in the proprieties of life, because they have attended to the legitimate business of the drama, instead of prostituting the theatre—as too many churches have been—to the purposes of political purposes.

Every community in the land render up its history of the heart-burnings, bickerings, estrangements and sin, wrought by the preachers who have forsaken the Gospel of Christ for the political rostrum and arena, the sight would be appalling. Into such a world state of partisan demagogism have fallen many of the churches, that we can not patiently hear any man condemned for preferring the theatre, where, if religion is not a part of the ceremonial, hypocrisy, at least, has no abiding place.

Michigan now yields about \$7,000,000 worth of copper and \$2,000,000 worth of iron annually.

THE DAWN OF PEACE.

Every thing looks hopeful, now, for the pacification of the States lately in revolution. The terms granted to the troops of Lee and Johnston, will, doubtless, be accepted by the remainder of the rebel forces, and thus, through the conciliatory means which have long been contended for, peace will be restored and the authority of the Constitution and the laws re-established throughout the length and breadth of the land. We believe now, as we have always believed, that the war might have been avoided, had the Congress of 1861 submitted to the Crittenden Compromise to the people, or taken some other proper action to quiet the intense alarm in the South, of which the secession leaders were permitted to take advantage. Had this been done, what misery, what untold agony might have been averted from the heads of the American people! Two millions of lives lost in this fratricidal war, hundreds of thousands of cities and beautiful villages, laid waste, or destroyed; a country constituting physically, an empire within itself, devastated and impoverished; nay, what is far worse than loss of property, or life, the civil convulsion which has left a stain upon the Southern people, and a people that only years of intercourse and mutual forbearance can span; these things would not now be a stain upon our history, had that infamous Congress done its duty. Again, we believe now, as we have always believed, that after hostilities had commenced, it was possible to restore the Union by peaceful means, and that the war might have been ended long ago, upon the same terms to the rebels which they are now granted, had not the negro question been permitted to stand in the way, and had the commanders of former expeditions against Richmond been sustained by the Administration as it sustained Gen. Grant. Imbued with these convictions, we have always regarded with feelings of sympathy, the soldiers of our armies, who, whether languishing in prison, or fighting in the front, were compelled to bear the burden of this awful war. Some of them, near and dear to us, sleep in everlasting slumber beneath the sands of the Southern coast, victims, as we believe, to an unnecessary prolongation of the war. Others, friends long cherished, have disappeared, leaving no trace of their doubtful fate. But, God be thanked, some whom we love and honor, are spared to us, and soon will return to the homes that are desolate without them.—Bedford Gazette.

STOOL-PIGEONING.
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Men of any rank and station who had counseled Mr. Clark, or co-operated with him, hastened to deny his faith in their integrity, and to disavow the charge of success to cheer them on. Surely, then, when the "current of events" runs so strongly in our favor, we who believe in the doctrines of Jefferson, of Jackson, and Monroe—who believe that the hopes of the country are based upon the faith of their integrity, and the principles, will not fail to do our duty.

Let us to work, then—an hour's labor now is worth a week's effort just on the verge of an election.—Watchman.

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE TRIBUNE.

From the N. Y. Daily News, May 5.
The Tribune, to our great surprise, to our greater regret, attempts to fasten upon the Roman Catholic religion a responsibility for the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. This is done, it is true, by insinuation, but that kind of attack is more unjust and ungenerous than direct accusation. It says of the counties of Prince George's, Charles and St. Mary's, in Maryland, that "they have been in ardent and active sympathy with the rebellion from the outset," that "the plot to assassinate President Lincoln and other chiefs of our Government had here many of its ramifications. Booth had roomed over it day after day while preparing to commit his meditated crime with the least possible risk; either he had fled with his more immediate accomplice for shelter and succor the moment his crime was complete, and here he was hidden and nursed until he was able to make his way across the river into Virginia; or, nowhere, in the preponderantly loyal States, was there an ardent region half so well fitted for his purpose, or so well affected toward his horrible enterprise."

It is doubtless true that Booth, immediately before his crime, was within the limits of the counties described; but that circumstance is probably due to the vicinity of that region to the scene of the assassination. Booth could not have well avoided being in Maryland immediately after he left the District of Columbia, and we do not understand why the counties in question should be denounced on account of their geographical position. But why does the Tribune commence its list of charges against those counties with the assertion that "they are predominantly Roman Catholic in faith?" Is it the fact one of the counties in the indictment? It is evident that the Tribune would have it appear so, for otherwise there would be no significance in its allusion to the religious faith of those communities.

A majority of the soldiers who have served in the Federal ranks throughout this war are of the religious persuasion that is thus denounced by the Tribune. The camps of Grant and Sherman are "predominantly Roman Catholic in faith." Is that a reason why the loyalty of those veterans shall be doubted, or are they, therefore, to be considered in sympathy with the murderer? We would not toward this horrible enterprise? We beseech our cotemporaries not to foment a religious war, as a sequel to the political one that is about to close.

THE PROSPECTS.
The prospects of the Democracy are looming up. The future of our country is brightening. As the excitement caused by the war abates, and the fear of conscription ceases, the people begin to reflect. They cannot but see that the troubles through which we have passed are but the effects of trusting the reins of power in the hands of puritan abolitionists; and who can doubt the result when such a conclusion is reached. A conspiracy has well been named the "war of the beginning of Democratic ascendancy." Everything verifies the truth of this assertion. Not an election that has passed for months, city, borough, or township, but shows a largely increased Democratic vote, with a corresponding decrease of abolitionists, and the change will continue—it must continue until abolitionism is wiped out of the Keystone State. We do not know when the prospects of the Democracy were brighter than they are to-day; when there was more encouragement for those who cling to the faith of their fathers, and to the principles of the Constitution, and to the principles, will not fail to do our duty.

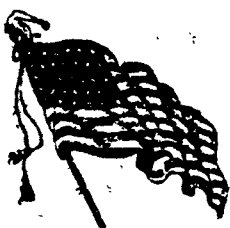
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The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1865.

Democracy, a sentiment not to be appalled, corrupted or compromised. It knows no baseness, it covers to no danger, it oppresses no weakness. Destructive only of despotism, it is the sole conservator of liberty, labor and property. It is the sentiment of freedom, of equal rights, of equal obligations—the law of nature pervading the law of the land.

The trial of the assassination conspirators is still in progress at Washington. The testimony for the prosecution has been concluded, and that for the defense commenced.

A special dispatch to the New York News says a change in the Cabinet undoubtedly will soon take place, as a conflict is inevitable if there is such a disposition on the part of the Executive as is reported. If Stanton and Welles get their walking papers, the nation will rejoice.

President Johnson announces in his proclamation that the United States Court will be re-established at once in the several insurgent States. This is a virtually a pledge that martial law and military Government are to end no longer than they are absolutely needed as agencies of reorganization. The Albany Journal says this "is a rebuke to the Buttricks, who demanded a satrapy in every Southern State, and the Sumners, who argued that because of rebellion, those States had ceased to exist."

General Sherman and the War Department. The Washington Star of Wednesday evening makes the following statement as to the relations existing between General Sherman and the War Department:

"There is a current report amongst newspaper men to-day, that Major General Sherman has written a long letter for publication, dated at his camp, near Alexandria, and addressed to S. M. Bowman, in which he roundly abuses the War Department, and quotes Shakespeare to a considerable extent, apropos to the disapproval by the Government of his terms of pacification with the rebel General Johnston."

Wet. Put. A Western contemporary hits far and wide when he says:

"The most despicable men are those vile demagogues who are engaged in making political capital out of the mutilated body of the dead President. It is not hard to believe that such men secretly rejoice over the foul deed. The eagerness with which they seize upon it, and the disgusting use they make of it, are wholly inconsistent with sacred sorrow for the dead."

A delegation of colored people recently called on President Johnson, who received them with a short speech. In the course of the remarks he took occasion to give them some very good advice, and to intimate that he did not consider them much superior to white people. It is upon trial, it was found that the two races could not get along in harmony together, he hoped to see the time when the blacks would be collected in a country by themselves.

A Black Knight.—Governor Fenton, of New York, has put Horace Greeley in ecstasies by the appointment of a negro, named Wm. P. Powell, to the responsible and lucrative position of Notary Public in the Empire city, who, on Wednesday last, took the oath of office and entered upon his duties. It is the first time a colored man has held such an office in this country, and the Tribune justly looks upon the circumstance as "one of the signs of the times."

A plot of the negro soldiers at Memphis, to murder every Confederate prisoner there, was discovered and thwarted weeks before last. Thursday night was the time fixed for the massacre, but white troops had been placed on guard, and when the negroes attempted to rally from their quarters, they met a determined resistance. In the fight which took place twenty of the negroes were killed and wounded. Since then they have been strongly guarded.

Jefferson Davis and Clement C. Clay were transferred from the steamer Clyde to the steamer Fort Monroe, last Monday afternoon. Davis's family, it was expected, would be sent South during the evening, as they have been prohibited from going North by the War Department.

Boston, May 25.—The United States gunboat Tuscarora, from Fortress Monroe, with Alex. H. Stephens and "Postmaster General" Reagan on board, arrived below this morning, and is anchored in the Narrows. The rebel party will be lodged in Fort Warren to-day.

The Allen county (Ohio) Democrat makes the following quotation from a speech of the Rev. Mr. Matly, at Lima, the day after the assassination:

"I had noticed by the papers for a week or ten days prior to the assassination, that Mr. Lincoln was adopting and pursuing a policy that would eventually bring those second-rate slaves South back, and then when the right of suffrage, and when I heard of the assassination, I just thought to myself, that God, in His inscrutable Providence, had taken him (Lincoln) off just about the right time."

The number of the clergy who have indicated the same idea is very large. They are the Radicals for whom they speak, are the only persons who were not shocked by the murder of the late President.

An Abolition croaker claimed that the murder of Mr. Lincoln had made this Government stronger than it had been for three years before. When would the Abolition press of this country cease to howl over such a remark if made by a Democrat? Circumstances alter cases.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. News says the body of Booth was given to his friends without disagreement, and was brought North and buried by them in secret and at night.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

The grand review of the armies at Washington began on Tuesday. It was witnessed by an immense concourse of people. The column started at nine o'clock A. M., and marched along Pennsylvania avenue. General Meade and staff headed the line. First in review came Sheridan's cavalry corps, and then the Ninth, Fifth, a division of the Tenth, and the Second corps of the Army of the Potomac. The procession occupied six hours. There were no negro troops in it.

On Wednesday, Gen. Sherman's army was reviewed. The order was the same as that of the Army of the Potomac. The column began to move at 9 A. M. General Sherman rode at the head of his army, accompanied by General Logan and General Howard. The Army of the Tennessee, composed of two corps, headed by Major Generals Hazen and Blair, marched first. It was followed by the Army of Georgia, headed by General Slocum, the corps—by the Fourteenth and Twentieth—being led by Major Generals Mower and Davis. The procession took up six hours.

Spectacles so grand were never before witnessed in this country. "Home again!" is now the watchword of the war-worn soldier.

SHARP RETORT.

The term "copperhead," applied indiscriminately to the entire Democratic party throughout the country, was evidently selected because it was the name of one of the most venomous reptiles known. And yet this name has been applied to us all for four years, and perhaps by no press more than that which styles itself religious, and by no persons with more intense malice and rancor than by the very trifling, two-penny men pre-eminently distinguished now-a-days for their ignorance, their arrogance, and their political brawling, and who describe the pulpits in assuming to be the teachers of the doctrines of the blessed Redeemer, the Prince of Peace. We heard of a pretty keen reply a day or two since, by a venerable Democrat, to one of these fanatics, who addressed to him the question—"How are the copperheads now?" He answered—"You call me a copperhead. I do not call myself so, but understand to whom you refer. I will answer by saying, I hope at least as calm and forgiving as the bloodhounds of Zion."—N. H. Patriot.

In Philadelphia, last week, a man named Simon Snyder (a name historically renowned in Pennsylvania) was struck, through mistake, by another. Immediately the cry of "copperhead" was raised, and an excited crowd became wild in their efforts to kill him, under the impression that he had said something disrespectful of Mr. Lincoln. Fortunately an officer was present, the local telegraph was set to work, the police came, and by almost superhuman efforts the man's life was saved, though his person was seriously injured. It turned out, on inquiry, that he was a warm friend of Mr. Lincoln, had voted for him in 1860 and 1864, and deeply regretted his death. Nevertheless the *Press* (Forney's paper) says: "It is evident that Mr. Snyder would have been killed in mistake, had it not been for officer Kending, to whom he may attribute the preservation of his life."

It is so all over the country.—The Chicago Times, of the 10th inst., gives the following to the public:

A prominent eastern newspaper charges that our officers at Charleston have been guilty of robbery in taking plate, books, furniture, and so forth, from private houses. It is too late in the day to enter complaint in this matter. The evil has been done, and it is now past remedy. There are men in Chicago who have been three years in the field, and who, on salaries of from \$100 to \$500 per month, have been able to erect brick blocks costing from thirty to fifty thousand dollars. There are families in this city who, before the war, were in straitened circumstances, and who, during the war, have been unsalaried officials of great charitable organizations, but who now are living surrounded by every luxury, and are enjoying, if not a fortune, at least a competence. It is probably so in other places. Some of our gallant patriots, both male and female, have made a good thing out of the war and its charities; and it is entirely useless now for our well-meaning contemporaries to set up the cry of "top theft!"

The Cincinnati Commercial, a decided Republican journal, not having the fear of military commissions before its eyes, makes bold to say:

We have a pretty full report of the remarks of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson before the military commission engaged in trying the alleged accomplices of Booth, the assassin, and we can see nothing in what he said justifying the observation of General Hunter about the "chivalry of the South." Mr. Johnson is not identified with that chivalry, and Mr. Hunter's utterance was uncalled for, undignified, and wantonly insolent. If there is any man in the United States who assumes to be a military man, who is a greater humbug than Hunter, he has not been heard of, and Reverdy Johnson is a lawyer who could afford to tell that court that he was competent to form a professional opinion.

The generality of Republican editors have become sensible and decent, now that the war is over and the era of good feeling has dawned upon the land; but there are still a few foul-mouthed creatures who continue to demonstrate, by their low and filthy denunciations and abuse, that their natures are too base to allow them to rise to the position of men. Such individuals are a pest to any community, and it becomes all good citizens to frown them and their malicious slanders down. The peace of society should no longer be disturbed by the rantings of fools and braggarts.

Indictment for High Treason.—The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia on Friday returned an indictment against Jefferson Davis and John S. Breckinridge for high treason. Davis and Breckinridge are indicted separately. The alleged overt act was the raid in July last, within the District of Columbia, and the jurisdiction of the court. Breckinridge being present and Davis constructively so. District Attorney Carrington announced the fact in the court, and asked for a bench warrant in the case of Breckinridge, who is still at large. He also asked that such steps be taken as will bring Davis before the court for trial. The announcement, it is stated, produced no excitement in the court room, the indictment having been expected for some time.

Clement C. Clay was not captured with Jefferson Davis, but voluntarily gave himself up, to stand trial on the charge of being implicated in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. Jacob Thompson offered to surrender himself if he shall be guaranteed a fair trial on the same charge.

The Cabinet Difficulty—Secretary Stanton's Views—President Johnson's Determination.

[Correspondence of the New York News.]

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1865. It is now definitely known that the difficulty of the Cabinet existing on Friday between Secretary Stanton and President Johnson had its origin in the attempt to engraft negro suffrage on the Southern States. President Johnson, now to the Presidential office, expressed a dissent to the doctrine in a manner that led Mr. Stanton to believe he could come or frighten him into it. In this he was mistaken. His loud voice and threatening attitude brought out the sleeping lion of Johnson's nature, and the scene which ensued, until the Secretary found that he had mistaken his man, was terrible. At that meeting, and in that scene, President Johnson gave evidence that abolitionism had but little of his sympathy; and that, as President of the United States, he had a duty to perform in serving the Union, not in erecting one to suit the utopian views of men who would set aside all the principles of the Constitution. In order to mould one to suit their own selfish and sinister views. In a word, he gave evidence that he held in his early days State right views, and if there is truth in phrenology he will stick to it, for firmness is largely developed. Mr. Stanton cannot remain in the Cabinet, and the President will not. Mr. Johnson is President, and will take the responsibility of all acts, and will allow no one to act contrary to his views. During the last four years the heads of departments have each set up a government of their own, scarce even deigning to consult the President. This is now done away with. The President is the head of the Administration, and is alone responsible to the people, and that responsibility he does not feel afraid of meeting.

In other and better days of the republic Andrew Johnson was a Democrat without reproach. He was a man of high moral character, and his administration was a model of integrity. If he carries out this resolution all patriots will rejoice.

WATERS.

[From the Philadelphia Age of Saturday.]

More Trouble with the Negroes in Passenger Railway Cars.—A Serious Disturbance. Quite a serious disturbance, which threatened to culminate in a riot, occurred yesterday afternoon about five o'clock, in the neighborhood of Eleventh and Pine streets. The trouble was caused by three negroes, who jumped into one of the Eleventh Street Passenger Railway cars and insisted on riding. They were requested to leave, and refusing to do so, the conductor jumped the car from the track, and left it standing on the side of the street. A second car came along, when the blacks again got in. About this time a number of firemen with their engine came along, being on their way from a fire in the neighborhood of Fifth and Cherry streets. The street being blocked up with cars, caused them also to come to a halt with their apparatus. The firemen at once saw the cause of the disturbance, and undertook, with the aid of the conductor, to eject the negroes from the second car. The latter resisted, and one of them had a fight with his hand with which he cut the conductor and also a police officer, there being only one or two on the ground at this time. The darkeys were finally compelled to retreat, and the car passed on. This created a great excitement, and a large police force, under Lieutenant Paulin, fortunately arrived on the ground about the time affairs were assuming a serious turn and a riot was looked for. Some five or six negroes were arrested and taken to the station house, one of them having on his person a loaded revolver and pistol. The cars along Pine street were also threatened. A crowd of darkeys, consisting of both males and females, would gather around the rear platform, and as soon as the car would start they would gallop after, howling and yelling, and making all kinds of threats toward the conductor. A few negroes soon stopped this, finding that they themselves defeated here, some of the party walked up the street, and there laid in wait for a car, which soon came along, when an attempt was made to get in. The presence of the police prevented any serious disturbance of the peace, and the cars soon started on their way. The places in a rather awkward position. The rules of their companies prohibit blacks persons from riding, yet the conductors, according to a late decision in court, if they attempt to eject them, are liable to prosecution for assault and battery. The negroes have now stopped this, and their conduct of yesterday shows, and there is no telling how the matter may terminate.

A Grand Jury Instructed to Indict the Members of Military Tribunals.

Judge Bond, of Baltimore, at the opening of the usual Criminal Court of the city, which is now in session there, thus charged the Grand Jury in relation to usurpations of power by the military tribunals which hold their sessions in that city: "I call your attention also, gentlemen, to Article 21 of the Declaration of Rights of Maryland, in these words: 'That in all criminal prosecutions every man hath a right to be informed of the accusations against him; to have a copy of the indictment, or charge, read to him, and to prepare for his defence; to be allowed counsel; to be confronted with the witnesses for and against him on oath; and to be tried by an impartial jury, without whose unanimous consent he ought not to be found guilty.' To state that it is a crime to violate this right, is to state that it is a crime to violate the rights of the United States, has always been unimpeded, and where the Marshal of the United States, appointed by the President, selects the jurors, irresponsible and unlawful usurpations of power are committed. Criminal jurisdiction over citizens of this State, not in the military or naval service of the United States nor in the militia, who are charged with offences not known to the law, or with crimes for which the mode of trial and punishments are provided by statute in the courts of the land. That this is not done by the paramount authority of the United States, your attention is directed to article V. of the Constitution of the United States, which says: 'No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offence until he shall have been indicted or presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval service, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger.' Such persons exercising such unlawful jurisdiction are liable to indictment by you, as well as responsible for any wrongs to the parties injured."

The Rebel Remonstrance.—This privateer, whose capacity for mischief has excited considerable apprehension, has apparently finished her career as a vessel of war. Advice from Havana to the 20th inst., state that she had been handed over to the Cuban authorities, and that her crew had been paid off and discharged. Several United States gunboats were kept in case to prevent her exit from harbor, in case she should seek to pursue her hostile mission against American commerce.

A say paper in the States of Richmond, to be called "The Republic."

John & County.

FOR BILLS for Constables and Justices of the Peace—As fixed by the last Legislature—for sale at the Compiler's office.

REGISTER YOUR LETTERS!—We again request all persons sending us money by mail to do so in REGISTERED LETTERS. Money enclosed without registering is frequently lost. Especially is this the case with letters from the West. To avoid it in the future, we say again, REGISTER YOUR LETTERS!

FOURTH OF JULY.—The Commissioners of the Soldiers' National Cemetery had a meeting here on Thursday last, and resolved to lay the Corner Stone of the National Monument on the Fourth of July next. A grand demonstration may be expected. The name of the orator and the nature of the ceremonies will be announced in due time.

EVER GREEN CEMETERY.—On Friday evening last, the Stockholders in Ever Green Cemetery held a meeting at the Court-house. Rev. Dr. Schmucker, the President of the Board of Managers, made a statement to the effect that, some months ago, he was requested by the Board to secure from the holders of the remaining stock an expression of their willingness to accept the Association's notes in lieu of their stock certificates, in order that the management of the Cemetery may thus pass into the hands of the Lot-holders, as directed by the charter. A majority of the Stockholders have signed such agreement, and Dr. Schmucker was requested, by resolution, to continue his efforts to secure the assent of the balance. There is a well-founded belief that the change, occurring as it will a more general interest, will result in the early payment of the money necessarily borrowed several years ago, and the rapid improvement of Gettysburg's grandly located "God's Acre."

MAKE ROADS.—One of the farmer's greatest conveniences consists in good roads. And this is the time to make them. One day's work now will be worth three in the fall. Do it at once—do it well—and money will be saved in taxes, as well as wear and tear of temper, horse-drawn and wagons.

The past winter was not unusually severe on the roads. Let those, then, which have been somewhat neglected during the last few years, be now thoroughly repaired, and they will continue good for a long time with very little additional expense. The comparatively light job of picking off the loose stones, if fully done, will improve the roads fifty per cent. The war being now over, and occasion for apprehension of hostile collision on our soil no longer existing, our farmers should, one and all, go earnestly to work, not only to improve their farms, but to put their avenues to market in the best possible condition.

COUNTY OFFICERS' FEES.—The following is a copy of the Act passed at the last session of the Legislature, increasing the fees of the several County Officers of this commonwealth. It will be observed that the Act is merely tentative in its provisions, and authorizes the increase to be demanded during the present year only:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, That for one year from the passage of this Act, the Sheriffs, Prothonotaries, Clerks of the Orphans' Court, Clerks of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Clerks of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Records and Deeds, and Registers of Wills, of the counties of this Commonwealth, shall be, and they are hereby authorized to add to, collect and receive, twenty per centum in addition to the sum total of all fees allowed by law: Provided, That this Act shall not apply to the counties of Philadelphia, Allegheny, Susquehanna, Bradford, and Sullivan.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Public Schools will close with the present month. The usual examinations will take place in the following order:

Monday morning, May 29th, Miss Welby and Miss Powers.
Monday afternoon, May 29th, Miss Gilbert and Miss Swope.
Tuesday morning, May 30th, Miss Myers.
Tuesday afternoon, May 30th, Miss Bell.
Wednesday morning, May 31st, Mr. McLean.
Wednesday afternoon, May 31st, Mr. Lytle.

These examinations are always interesting, and it is the desire of the Teachers and Directors that not only the parents of the children be present, but all others who can make it convenient to attend.

We would remind our readers that next Thursday is the day set apart by the President for humiliation and prayer. The day will be observed in this place by a general suspension of business. Rev. Dr. Cavanaugh will deliver a discourse in one of the Churches.

OIL IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.—A company has been organized in Concord, Franklin County, for the purpose of developing Petroleum on the Erwin farm near that place, where strong indications of oil exist. The company is organized on a capital of \$10,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$10 each. The prospects of a good strike are excellent.

Dr. Decatur, of Antwerp, announces that the itch may be cured instantaneously by the simple application (without rubbing) petroleum to the parts affected. Will it cure the itch for speculation?—Ez.

Strange as it may appear, while it cures the one kind of itch, it aggravates the other. Even a mere smell of the oil, or a supposed "show" of it in the locality of some experimental well, has been known to excite the most distressing cases of the latter disease.

Our friend, Edward Sheffer, a small farmer residing in Washington township, York county, sold one year, (from the 28th of April, 1864, to the 28th of April, 1865), three hundred and seventy-two pounds of butter, the yield of but two cows, and this exclusive of the butter necessary for the family's use. Who can match this with two cows?

RATE OF INTEREST.—At the late session of our Legislature it was enacted that it is lawful for a party to take, in addition to the six per cent. interest on money loaned, an amount sufficient to pay the taxes assessed on moneys at interest.

The Ladies of Hanover will hold a Festival on Whit Monday, June 5th, for the benefit of Mount Olivet Cemetery. Railroad arrangements will be made by the citizens of Gettysburg, Oxford and Littlestown can attend with convenience.

Mr. David Stover, of Highland township, informs us that during the last six years, he and Mr. Jacob Walter have captured fifty-five foxes, one wild cat, two wild turkeys and one wild goose. These captures were all made in the two townships of Highland and Hamilton.

We are indebted to Hon. A. H. Coffroth for a partial Report of the Committee on Commerce of Congress, on "Trade with Rebel States, together with the testimony taken before the Committee."

NEWS ITEMS.

It is reported that the alleged assassin Payne is the same person who was banished from Maryland, in 1851, for some crime, by General Sherman. Spangler is a native of York, Pa.

Coal fell, in one day, in Rochester, New York, last week, from \$15 a ton to \$8 and \$6 20, but now until the citizens subscribed for 2,000 tons of coal, to be purchased on their own account.

Edwin Booth, in a private letter to a friend in Washington, announces his determination to quit the stage forever.

Many citizen clerks are being discharged from the War Department, and disabled soldiers substituted in the stead.

There are said to be nineteen thousand graves around the Southern prisons at Andersonville, Georgia.

One or two cargoes of new potatoes have arrived at New York from Bermuda, and are selling at \$10 to \$12 a barrel.

Five tons of the archives of the late Confederate Government have been brought to Washington from New Orleans, and are now in the hands of General Sherman, formerly United States Senator from Alabama, died at Huntsville on Saturday week.

Gen. Lee, who remains very quietly in Richmond, is said to be engaged in writing up a history of his closing campaigns.

Besides Mr. Holden, ex-Governor Swan and other prominent citizens, Mr. Lee will go to Washington to consult with President Johnson on the restoration of Federal authority in North Carolina.

General Sherman was before the War Committee on Monday, testifying in relation to his conference with Johnston. His official report of the conference will shortly be published.

Baltimore papers are explicit in contradicting the report that citizens of States that have been in rebellion are not permitted to visit that city. Hundreds from the Southern States are now arriving and departing daily.

Robert M. T. Hunter has been arrested at his residence in Virginia.

Major Vernon has been put in order, and will soon be operating victuals in the city.

The Philadelphia call the new three cent pieces shod scales.

There is a report that Gen. Early died in Lynchburg last week. His friends however believe the report premature, though he at last accounts, was lying ill of rheumatism, which had attacked the stomach.

An order has been issued directing Major General Bar to report to the Adjutant-General at Washington. This is said to have been done on the report of J. T. Brady, of New York, who went down to New Orleans to recruit.

Major Gen. Terry has been rewarded with the honor of a brigadiership in the regular army, being the only volunteer thus distinguished.

John C. Heenan, the bruiser, has married an English girl, and "retired from public life," to spend his declining years in keeping an inn.

The Baltimore American denies the story about the breaking open of ex-Governor Hicks' tomb, which has been freely circulated.

A wealthy President Johnson has just had his life insured for \$10,000.

Hon. Mr. Arnold, late M. C. from Illinois, is preparing a biography of President Lincoln. Sheridan and most of his Generals go out to Texas.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, has reached Washington under arrest.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation announcing that after July 1st, all the Southern ports, except those in Texas, will be open to foreign trade.

Alfred F. Bregline, a respectable citizen of Frederick, Md., was killed on Tuesday, from the kick of a horse.

On May 10, a Union meeting was called in Chicago, but owing to a disagreement between the whites and negroes, it came to nothing.

It has transpired that the forthcoming Presidential proclamation will not permit loyal negroes to vote.

A Cairo dispatch says General Washburn denies that the negroes in Memphis have plotted to murder the paroled Confederates.

It is reported that Jefferson Davis has been placed in Irons. His wife and family, and Mrs. Clay, will go to Savannah.

Colonel Harrison, Jefferson Davis' private secretary, has been placed in the Old Capitol prison, at Washington.

A revolution is in progress in Hayti. The insurgents have gained possession of three towns.

On Tuesday six hundred workmen were dismissed from the Brooklyn, New York, Navy Yard.

The soldiers will be discharged in the States in which they were mustered into service.

LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA, VA., May 19. DEAR BOWMAN—I am just arrived. All my army will be in the city for some time. Yet on arriving at the "settlements" found I have made quite a stir among the people at home, and that the most sinister motives have been ascribed to me.

I have made frequent reports of my official action in all public matters, and all of them have been carefully suppressed, whilst the most ridiculous nonsense has been industriously spread abroad through all the newspapers. Well! you know what importance I attach to such matters, and that I have been too sound when I have rebelled with muskets in their hands to be secured by mere non-combatants, no matter how high their civil rank or station.

It is amusing to observe how brave and firm some men become when all danger is past. I have noticed on fields of battle brave men never mind capture or mutilation of the dead; but cowardly laggards always do. I cannot now reach the act, but Shakespeare records how poor Falstaff, the prince of cowards and wits, rising from a figured death, stabbed again the dead Percy and carried the carcass aloft in triumph to prove his valor. So when our rebellion in our land is dead, many Falstaffs appear to brandish the evidence of their valor and seek to win applause, and to appropriate honors for deeds that never were done.

As to myself, I ask no popularity, no reward; but I dare the War Department to publish my official letters and reports. I assert that my official reports have been purposely suppressed, while all the power of the press has been malignantly turned against me.

I do not care for peace and security, and the return to law and justice from Maine to the Rio Grande; and if it does not exist now substantially, it is for state reasons beyond my comprehension. It may be thought strange that one who has no fame but as a soldier should have been so careful to try to restore the civil power of the Government and the peaceful jurisdiction of the Federal courts; but it is difficult to discover in that fact any just cause of offense to an enlightened and free people. But when men choose to slander and injure others, they can easily invent the facts for the purpose. When the proposed witness is engaged in public service of their own bidding, but there is consolation in knowing that, though truth lies in the bottom of a well, the Yankees have perseverance enough to get to that bottom.

Yours, truly, W. T. SHERMAN.

General Sherman and the South.—We quoted a day or two ago from the Petersburg News, a striking passage as to the coexistence of all bad feelings between the brave men who had been fighting under General Lee and General. Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, who recently returned from the South, sent his diary of his tour of religious paper, in which he mentions his interviews with Gen. Sherman, as follows:

"Had several conversations with Gen. Sherman. He says that Johnston's army is entirely demoralized, but as to their sincerity in professing a willingness to come back into the Union, he has great confidence in it. 'In case of a foreign war,' he remarked, 'I should be perfectly willing to-morrow to put myself at their head. I should not have a single doubt as to them. We ought to win such men in the only way they ought to be won—by entire confidence. They are not to be despised. As we confided in their sincerity, they are, excepted, always, Wade Hampton, saying he is one of those bad men who ought to be killed. I refused to speak to him.'"

J. F. Davis and his Dressing Gown.—Two "graphic" descriptions of the capture of Mr. Davis are given in the Journals of yesterday. Every incident related in the two is contradicted in the other. We have not the slightest doubt that both are equally correct, and purely the invention of imaginative correspondents. One account says that:

"No alarm was given until the advance guard, under command of Captain C. S. Hudson, were within a few rods of the tent—all being filled in the arms of Morpheus. A rush was immediately made, the tents surrounded, and the entire party gobbled without difficulty. Surprising as this may be, it may account for the ridiculous story that Mr. Davis was captured in female apparel. If he was 'fobbed in the arms of Morpheus,' his first proceeding, upon being roughly awakened, would naturally have been to draw on his dressing gown—a convenience indispensable for any accident, it was a little camp-fire coloring to finish the picture so greedily accepted at headquarters."—New York News of Monday.

Jefferson Davis was born in Christian county, Kentucky, June 3, 1808, and is now nearly 57 years of age. He was educated at West Point in 1828. He resigned from the army in 1835, then a first lieutenant of dragoons. He resigned his seat in the House of Representatives in 1846, to take command of the Mississippi regiment in the Mexican War. He was appointed Secretary of War in 1855, and held that position until 1857, when he became President, and was returned to the Senate. His career as Secretary of War was distinguished by a revision of the army regulations; the introduction of the light infantry or rifle system of tactics; the use of the Minnie ball, rifled gun, and the introduction of a new system of the army, &c.—Albany Argus.

Duke Gwin of Mexico.—The latest version of the alleged Sonorancession is derived from Dr. Gwin, formerly U. S. Senator, to the effect that he, as civil engineer and Marshal of the Mexican Republic, was put to establish a capital at Oaxaca, Sonora; put into operation a system of colonization; a code of laws, courts, &c.; requiring all Mexicans to take an oath of allegiance to the Mexican imperial government, thus holding the provinces in the debt of Gwin, the introduction of but, at the same time, in the financial interest of France, until the latter has secured a return for the sums expended by her in Mexico. Sufficient French troops will remain in Sonora to carry this scheme into effect. Dr. Gwin is to have a salary of sixty thousand dollars a year.

Meetings are being held in Texas in favor of continued resistance to the United States. The Confederate forces in Texas number eighty thousand, and are recruiting from the States east of the Mississippi. The assassination of Kirby Smith is contradicted. General Hood has gone to join the Texas.

Sad Calamity.—Seven Children Burned to Death.—Carle, Pa., May 26.—A fire occurred last night about five miles west of Carle, by which seven children, the oldest 15 years and the youngest 6 months, were burned to death. Mr. and Mrs. May, the parents, were also severely burned. The fire was accidental.

The Cabinet.—The latest reports of the changes in the Cabinet state that the Hon. C. F. Adams is to succeed Secretary Sherman, and that Senator Sumner is to be Minister to the Court of St. James; that Preston King will succeed Secretary Welles, and that Mr. Stanton goes out certain. The successors named by gossip for the latter gentlemen are General Burdett, the Hon. Montgomery Blair, N. Y. Tribune.

President Johnson is in favor of leaving the question of negro suffrage to the white people of the South.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHAT HORSEMAN WILL BE WITHOUT DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT?

Townsend, Mass., May 14, 1865. Dr. Tobias: Dear Sir—During 35 years that I have been in the livery business, I have used and sold a great quantity of various liniments, oils, &c. Some two years since, hearing of so many wonderful cures having been made by your Venetian Liniment, I tested its merits, and it has given the best satisfaction of anything I ever used. I never sold anything that gives such universal satisfaction among horsemen. It is destined to supersede all others. Yours, truly, &c., SAMUEL WILDE.

Sold by all druggists. Office, 58 Cortlandt street, New York. Price one dollar for pint bottles.

Country dealers are informed that no travelers are now sent out. [May 29. 1m]

REMARKABLE CURE OF STIFF KNEE BY ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

Flow many persons, from stepping on a piece of orange peel, have been lame for life. A case which might have been of this kind has just been brought to our notice. A gentleman, from placing the heel of his boot on a piece of orange peel, was suddenly thrown down, and violently sprained his knee. He was six months confined to the house, though he had the best medical advice. As a last resort a very eminent physician was called in to see if

